American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

BY COL. JAQUES, OF MASS.

Col. S. Jaques' Remarks on the Prominent Points to be observed in the selection of a Useful Horse, more particularly for a Roadster.

I prefer a lightish head, neatly set to the neck; the neck rising promptly and strong from the shoulders and withers, and somewhat crowing or curving at the top, tapering to the head with a strong crest. Shoulders well laid in, spreading well back, something like a shoulder of mutton. Chest deep, and a little projecting. Withers rising moderately high, and inclining well into the back. If the withers are low and flat on the top, the horse will be inclined to plunge to the ground, and when fatigued will stumble or fall. Neither must the withers rise too high, as he will then appear as though on stilts; both extremes are serious impediments to fine and safe action. Ribs should be well rounded out. Back straight and short, well coppled, that is, the hips well thrown forward, forming a strong loin, and giving a long lever from the point of the hip to the hock-joint of the hind leg. The horse should be a good length from point of shoulder to the extreme point of buttock. Dock strong, and well covered with hair. Close and snug immediately under the dock. The muscles on the inner part of the thighs should be full and well shut together. If there is a large cavity under the dock, the horse will be inclined to scour, and is probably only a door-yard horse.

The neck, head and body form a lever, resting on the fore legs as a fulcrum, the head being at the end of the lever. If the neck be very long and the head heavy, or if the neck be quite short, and the head short and light, either of these extremes very much affects the regular clips and action. The whole machine should be of good proportion.

The fore arm is a very important lever, as regards the safety of a roadster. The legs should be clean and free from blemish, and when in motion move true, and free from cutting or wabbling. The feet should be round and steep; heels broad; coronet and posterns of medium length. Shank or canon, broad and flat, showing the tendons or sinews. The knee large and well dropped down; the arm above the knee long, and the muscles large and full. The top of the shoulder where matched to the withers, should not be so heavy-loaded with muscle as to impede their action. No objections to the fore feet moving pretty close, but not so as to cut.

Much depends on the form of the hind leg and the power of that lever, as regards strength and speed. The shank, hock and thigh should be broad and flat, something like that of an ox; and if so, when in motion will operate like a plank sprung edgewise and then let fly. If the hind legs when at good speed open and spead a little, no objection, providing there is a good free action in the hock joint.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CUTTING BUSHES.

The following good remarks on this subject we take from a paper published many years ago:

There are two seasons of the year peculiarly suitable for cutting bushes—early in the spring and late in the summer. In the spring, March, on all accounts, is the best time. The snow is generally gone and the ground is so frozen they can be cut close. It is a season when labor is plenty—when the farmer has more leisure than at any other—generally too early to plough.—Days then have length and the weather, generally, is not too cold for labor abroad. Perhaps, aside from these considerations, April would be preferable, as the sap has then more copiously risen. Still in that point of view there is no great difference. In March, the sap is in circulation; it has risen and is rising. The bush being cut, what sap has not already risen will principally exude from the stump before the wound is seared, so that in the event the root will be nearly as much exhausted which is the great object, as though the brush had been cut when the sap was in a more copious circulation. Still, suckers will spring from the remaining sap of the root.—These must be closely cut in August following, whether in any particular stage of the moon I do not pretend to say. I only say that August, the last of the month, is the time; because on rational principles of vegetation, the suckers have then a greater quantity of sap, have drawn larger from the parent stock, and have more of its strength than at any other season: at any rate, before there will be more sap up there will be less—it will soon begin to recede, and of course supply the root with substance for new shoots. Besides, the season is almost in a measure favorable to farmers on account of labor. They have now some leisure; haying and harvesting are past and the latter seed time has not commenced, although ploughing preparatory to it ought now by no means to be neglected.

Another reason why I recommend the commencement of cutting bushes in the spring is, that if the land be pastured, which is generally the case, many of the young shoots will be eaten down, and effectually destroyed. This will, in a measure, supersede the labor of August.

Where it is practicable, it would be well immediately upon a heavy dew or gentle rain, at the season when these young shoots are in their tenderest state, to sprinkle them with fine salt.—The salt will be beneficial to the stock and induce them to crop the tender sprouts.

POTATO PLANTING.

The same objection lies to putting manure into potato hills as into those of corn, though we often plant cold and low grounds with potatoes, where a little manure in the hill is thought to operate to good advantage. But in such ground it will prove better, and more easy, to spread on the manure and trust to the man who buries the potatoes to haul in some of it to each hill; in this way you avail yourself of the advantage of both methods—of spreading and of manuring in hills.

It seems not yet fully settled whether it is proper to cut potatoes for planting. We sometimes have a good harvest when nothing but the eyes are planted, but we think we are not so sure of it. It is reasonable to suppose that by a continued course of planting the sizable and best shaped potatoes we may keep up the species better than by cutting the seed or by planting the small and refuse potatoes.

It is very certain that potatoes will not thrive so well when planted for a number of years on the same ground as by shifting, or rotation. There seems to be something poisonous about the vines and the rootlets of potatoes that not only unfits the ground for a succession of potato crops but other crops following are also affected. It is advisable in all cases to avoid planting the same ground with this root for two years in succession.

If you wish your potatoes to ripen in the ground you should plant early. When planted late they will sometimes yield a larger quantity than when planted early, because early ones are sometimes cut short by a dry turn of weather at a critical time in their growth. But as such dry times are more likely to happen late than early in the season, you run more risk by late planting. The Long Red, or Long John, seldom has time to ripen in the field, it is therefore better for the table after ripening for some months in the cellar than when it is first dug.

CHENANGO POTATOES.—This celebrated early potato seems to be on the decline in this part of the country. It was once our best early potato because it yielded best of any of our early kinds. It now yields less than formerly and it seems to be of poorer quality.—*Mass. Plough.*

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

It was the opinion of the celebrated Tull, that good and superior crops might be produced from the same soil for an indefinite period, simply by maintaining the earth in a finely pulverized state, in order that the roots of the growing crop might the more easily expand in every direction in quest of food; and notwithstanding the fallacy of the theory, as far as it regards the efficacy of the mere act of pulverization without other physical means, no one can doubt the very great, we had almost said indispensable necessity of thoroughly refining the soil we intend to crop. A very large portion of the fertility of every soil is derived from the atmosphere—principally through the process denominated æration, and by which it becomes impregnated or imbubed with those fructifying gaseous agents, the action of which, under proper circumstances, and the laws of a well balanced and regulated economy, are so indispensable in the primary development and final maturation of the plant. Of the many rerified and volatile substances imbibed by the soil, the most important, perhaps, and valuable, as regards its action upon vegetation is ammoniacal gas, and which, being copiously evolved wherever large quantities of animal manures are used, or permitted to ferment, in a free atmosphere, is greedily absorbed by the soil, where it acts as powerful and energetic stimulant both to the plant and soil. Now the capacity of the soil to absorb this gas, depends upon its fineness, its porosity and the minute pulverization or disintegration of the granules of which it is composed. The more thoroughly this operation is performed, the more copious, of course, will be the influx of this fecundating gas, and the more premeable will the soil be to the roots by which it is to be absorbed and taken up. It should ever be remembered, that, other circumstances being similar, the absorbent capacity of the soil is *precisely in the ratio of the surface exposed.—Maine Farmer.*

TIME OF SPREADING MANURES ON GRASS LAND.

A correspondent asks our opinion as to the most proper time for spreading manures over grass grounds?

We are decidedly in favor of spreading in November in preference to any time whatever in the spring season. We commonly lose a large part of our manures when we spread them at any time on land that has long lain in grass. But as there are many natural meadows that cannot be easily ploughed, we dress them by an application on the surface.

Many farmers near Boston spread manures on their grass fields as late as May; and if the month holds rather dry they find but little benefit from it. Within our own observation there are instances of such spreading which has positively proved detrimental to the harvest. In a wet season it will operate better; but almost any kind of application in the spring is apt to come in the way of the scythe and of the rake.

The best time is November, when the application is less liable to dry up or evaporate. Much loam or other matter should always be mixed with manure that is to be spread on the surface of mowing lands.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Cultivating Meadows.—Carrot Seed.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir: I have concluded once more to address you; and as heretofore on various subjects; for until Uncle Sam reduces his postage bill we cannot afford to pay him his price for every one separately. One subject I wish your opinion upon, is the treatment of those young fruit trees that the roguish mice have girdled the past winter. I followed the advice you have heretofore given us, and trod the snow around those trees which I thought were most exposed, but the winter has been so severe, that the poor creatures, I suppose, were glad to get anything to keep them from starving, and they have girdled, or nearly so, quite a number of my young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and some peach trees. I wish you would inform me whether anything can be done to save those which are completely girdled, and what is best to be done for those which are not gnawed completely round. I think the air should be kept from the wound in some way.

You have often expressed a desire that farmers would send you accounts of their experience, in various branches of husbandry, and although cultivating an intellectual farm, is my principal business, yet I have a farm of earth to take care of, and that being the case, I claim the right with farmers, to your invitation. I will give you my experience in bringing about an acre of boggy meadow to English grass. A year ago this last winter, I spent, I think three days, with two horses and one yoke of oxen and cart, and I think four men, in drawing gravel from a bank about forty rods. This was done while the snow was off and the meadow frozen. A part of the lot was so soft that it could not be ploughed, nor would it hold up a team when it was not frozen; I laid the gravel thick enough to cover what grass the scythe left, perhaps two or three inches in depth, (having previously cut off the worst hassocks and put them in the worst hole;) and spread the gravel as it was carried on. After it was covered with gravel, I had a dressing of manure carried on, spread and harrowed in, then it froze up and the snow came on and kept it covered till into April. After the snow was gone and the top of the meadow thawed about three inches deep, but with frost enough to hold up the team, I sowed my grass seed, consisting of herds-grass, red top and clover, and rolled it down with a heavy roller. It was completed, I think, the fifteenth of April, and although so late, I had last summer, (the same year the seed was sowed) more than a ton of good hay upon the acre; and it appeared, last season, as though I might have two tons this year.

I once fixed a piece in the same way and got the seed on in March, I then thought I had about two tons to the acre the first year, and it has continued to do very well, though I think the meadow grass comes in some quicker where it is not ploughed than where it is. I have tried small pieces of meadow, in various ways, but I have found none so good for land that cannot be ploughed as the above.

There are two advantages certainly by this plan; we do the labor when we could not do much else, and there is no winter-killing of the young grass. Where meadow land can be ploughed, I prefer to plough it, and seed it down in August after haying. In my opinion there are three important points to be attended to in changing our meadow land into English. The first is a thorough draining; the second is faithful ploughing, or when we cannot plough a good covering with gravel; and the third is a liberal dressing of manure, to give the young grass a good start.

I have one more subject. Perhaps you will recollect I wrote you last year something about the white carrot, and informed you that I raised some of the seed and how I cleaned it. I presume as many as a hundred persons had some of that seed, and I have heard of but two instances though there may have been more, where it did not come up well. Good seed, I believe, often fails, by being buried too deep, especially if a heavy rain follow soon. My method of cleansing, is to put it in a tub of water and throw all away that will not sink; that which will sink, I spread thin, on a floor, and dry it as soon as I can, frequently stirring it to give it the air. It is presumed that no carrot seed will sink, that will not vegetate, if sowed at a proper time and place. M. S. Rice.

[*Mass. Ploughman.*

Shepherd Dogs.

Speaking of dogs, I think the shepherd's dog the most valuable of his species—certainly for the farmer. Our dog Jack, a thorough-bred Scotch collie, has been worth $100 a-year in managing our small flock of sheep, usually about 700 in number. He has saved us more than that in time in running after them. After sheep have been once broken in by, and become used to the dog, it is but little trouble to manage them; one man and the dog will do more than five men in driving, yarding, &c. Let any man once possess a good dog, he will never do without one again.

The sagacity of the shepherd's dog is wonderful; and if I had not seen so much myself, I could hardly credit all we read about them. It is but a few days since I was reading in a Scotch paper a wonderful performance of one of these collie dogs. It seems the master of the bitch purchased, at a fair, some eighty sheep, and having occasion to stay a day longer, sent them forward, and directed his faithful collie to drive them home, a distance of about seventeen miles. The poor bitch, when a few miles on the road, dropped two whelps; but faithful to her charge, she drove the sheep on a mile or two farther; then, allowing them to stop, she returned for her pups, which she carried some two miles in advance of the sheep; and thus she continued to do, alternately carrying her own young ones, and taking charge of the flock, till she reached home. The manner of her acting on this occasion, was gathered by the shepherd, from various persons who had observed her on the road. On reaching home, and delivering her charge, it was found that the two pups were dead. In this extremity, the instinct of the poor brute was yet more remarkable; for going immediately to a rabbit brae in the vicinity, she dug out of the earth two young rabbits, which she deposited on some straw in a barn, and continued to suckle them for some time, until they were unluckily killed by one of the farm tenants. It should be mentioned, that the next day she set off to the place where she left her master, whom she met returning when about thirteen miles from home.

The anecdotes of their sagacity are innumerable, and truly wonderful.

I purchased a bitch of the *tailless species*, known as the English drover dog, in Smithfield market some two years ago. That species is much used upon the Downs, and are a larger and fleeter dog than the collie. We raised two litters from her, got by Jack, and I think the cross will make a very valuable dog for all the purposes of the farmer. They learn easily, are very active, and so far they fully answer our expectations.

A neghbor to whom we gave a bitch of the first litter would tell her to go into such a lot, and see if there were any stray cattle there; and she would go over the field, and if there were any there, detect them, and drive them down to the house. He kept his cattle in the lot, and it was full eighty rods from the house. The dog was not then a year old. We had one of the same litter, which we learned to go after cows so well, that we had only to tell him it was time to bring up the cows, and he would set off for them from any part of the farm, and bring them into the yard as well as a boy. I think they would be invaluable to a farmer on the prairies. After raising two litters, we sent the bitch to Illinois. I hope farmers will take more pains in getting the shepherd dog. There is no difficulty in training. Our old one we obtained when a pup, and trained him without any trouble, and without the help of another dog. Any man who has patience, and any *dog knowledge* at all, can train one of this breed, to do all that he can desire of a dog. T. C. Peters.

Poultry—Turkeys.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir: In reply to your request respecting turkeys and ducks, I have usually had my turkeys hatched under the hens, excepting the second or third time of their laying which is generally after June. Those I let the turkeys set on, and treat them in the same manner I do those hatched by the hens, which is, when they come out. I put the hen into a small coop with slats sufficiently wide apart, for the young turkeys to go out and in, the bottom of the coop boarded, that they may not sit on the ground; feed them principally with fresh curd, mixed with a little meal; but curd is preferable, without meal, where they are very young; give them some fresh boiled meat, twice or three times a week, and let them have constantly a plenty of fresh water; keep the hen in the coop, till they are five or six weeks old; then let the hen out, put them into the coop every night, and always when it rains; not let them out in the morning till after the dew is dried up; put them up whenever it rains.

I have lost many from their being out in a hard when they have been nearly half grown; they a quently injured by ticks and lice, when very young ticularly, on the head; by putting one or two dr sweet oil on the head, it will sometimes destroy but the most sure way, is to examine them once a and to use the *thumb and finger*, as you do with th low bugs on vines. They cannot be raised to a unless you can let them have a large range in some or pasture, where there are acorns, or an extensi marsh, where there are a plenty of grasshoppers. a large number one season which I sent to Wil Island, (now East Boston), they had nothing to fe but grasshoppers; they did well, and came hom large and fat in the fall. They are very destructiv farm, will destroy more grain and grass than th worth in the fall. They are very tender when and much the reverse when old. They will live while without food, when grown.

Some years since, I kept a large number throu winter; in January, there was a violent storm and deal of snow; in twenty eight days after the snow there was a warm rain, which melted much of the I saw a strange turkey in the flock, he appeared poor, but otherwise very well; in looking by the where they usually roosted, I saw a place about fi in circumference, perfectly round, where the turke been all the time; there was no grass, or vegetabl stance; his own dirt had covered the ground en and he must have lived without any food; the sno not all melted, but only a hole sufficiently large fo to get out. I saw him the day he got out, and fro appearance, I thought that he might have lived there days longer.

The black and dark brown are the most pref The white are very tender; it is almost impossi raise them. I have often heard that it was good t them one kernel of black pepper each, when th first hatched, but I never found any benefit from the course of a few days I will write you someth regard to ducks. I have a few dozen of full bl Dorking eggs, also some few of the Malay's and crossed with the Dorkings, which I will sell.

Your humble servant, M
Weymouth, April 24, 1844. *Mass. Plough*

Cutting Grain Early.—We copy the followin the Michigan Farmer:

Mr. Editor—I wish to make known through paper, some facts which I think will be of some to the farmers of Michigan.

Amassa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested acres of wheat, this season, while it was so green a ripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood though did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenc ting it ten days before any other person thought ginning, and finished before any others had begun. berry, when cut, was soft, and in that state known ing "in the milk." He has now threshed it; and somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel ceeding, I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andr the mill, and examined the wheat, and found it with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I before saw—which is to be attributed to the ve coating of the bran. We weighed some, and fo weighed just sixty-three pounds to the measured b and an experienced one informed me that it made *flour* and *less bran* than any wheat he ever saw.

Now the above facts are worth knowing, from considerations. By cutting so early, no wheat is and lost, and the harvesting season can be lengthen so as not to make it necessary to work so hard; b the wheat is beyond a doubt better, and will make and better flour. Yours, truly,

N. B. Eldridge, M

The Milk Cellar.

Messrs. Editors:—I perceive that the milk c about to supercede the use of the spring house; rejoice at the change in public opinion and practi many reasons—principally, however, on account valuable effects that have always followed the use latter, on the health of that most important—th portion of our establishments—the female part households, thousands of whom have been doo lives of suffering and premature deaths, from diseas tracted during incessant attention to a business at a

unfriendly to health, but amidst water and warmth in cold weather, and cold and damp air in the heat of summer, is peculiarly destructive to health; so I hail the change. The real thing, however, and second only in importance —is the proper construction of the milk cellar—not *vault*, that has a deadly sound, unfriendly to health, as well as the proper developement of the principle on which the process of butter making is to be carried on. There never has been a greater wrong than to suppose it necessary that water, or a damp atmosphere, should come in contact with milk or butter, or that the degree of heat and cold should be uniform in winter and summer, but judging from the vaults which some of my friends are now constructing, it would appear that they are but half cured of their prejudices, for they are sunk 10 or 12 feet below the surface, and arched over and lighted from the top, &c., thus precluding all possibility of a free circulation of air to the bottom of the cellar—a *sine qua non* in its proper construction—as well as plenty of light and a dry atmosphere, below, as well as above. My *present* purpose is, merely to call the attention of your readers to the importance of the subject, one on which much of the profit of our establishment depends; for if two cents per pound extra can be obtained for cellar bottom than for that made in the spring house, it may be accounted a gain of about fifty per cent. And this is not all, for I can point to half a dozen of my friends—cellar men—who have only to bring their butter and deliver it to their regular customers, without being detained for hours in the market —a difference of about fifty per cent. more. While my *next* purpose is, to give you a description of a perfect milk cellar, and the character of its owner, with his history from the beginning, as an article for your next.

Your subscriber, J. G. M.

Boston Cultivator.

Food for Cows.—We would commend the following article to the careful perusal of our readers, as it embraces a topic of great practical importance. With those familiar with the writings of M. Chabert, and his exalted character as a scholar, any commendation on our part, would of course appear superfluous.

M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. —Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

We have been promised a communication on this subject by a person to whom we casually mentioned the views of M. Chabert, and who has had some experience, of late, as regards the process he commends. Experiments of this description are much needed, at this day, and we are glad that there is one among us, *if no more*, who is disposed to make them, and favor us and the public with the details.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The Vine.—*Vitis vivifera.*—The cultivation of the grape is coeval with the race of man.—Traces of its history are discoverable in the records of every ancient nation. We read of Noah *beginning to be a husbandman, and* planting a vineyard, Gen. IX. 20. Egypt defied its first cultivators; and in later, but now vastly distant times, Bacchus and his brutal satellites became the disgusting patrons of its prostituted virtues. Humboldt is of opinion that the original plant, from which the European stock has been derived, grows wild on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and that from thence it passed into Greece, and successively into Sicily and the south of France, from whence it was carried by the Romans into Germany and Britain. It continued to flourish in England till the thirteenth century, when large vineyards were planted, and soon became common over the country.—Large quantities of wine were manufactured, and formed the common drink of the country, till after the Reformation; it was superseded by ale, when the vineyards were suffered to go to decay. Grapes are cultivated over the whole of the temperate and part of the tropical zones of the northern hemisphere. Different nations have different methods of training the vine: some upon horizontal trellis-work, others in festoons between upright poles, and others again fasten them to the face of a wall. The Persian vine-dressers train it up the surface of a wall, and to curl over the top to the other side, which they do by tying a stone to the end of the tendril. This may probably illustrate Jacob's blessing upon his darling son, Genesis XLIX 22: "Jacob is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a wall, whose branches run over the wall." The vine, particularly in Turkey and Greece, is frequently made to encircle a well, which it shades in a very picturesque and agreeable manner. The vine lasts to a great age, and frequently grows to an enormous size. A tree remarkable for both particulars is now growing at Hampton Court; it covers an extent of sixteen hundred and ninety-four feet, and seldom bears less than two thousand bunches annually. The different sorts of vines are almost as various as the places in which they grow. Among the Romans, Virgil declares, "the number of vines was so great, that a man might as well attempt to count the sands on the seashore, or the billows of the ocean in a storm, as make a catalogue of them."

Upwards of eight thousand tons of raisins are annually exported into England, at a duty of about £160,000. The currants of the grocer's shops, of which nearly six thousand tons are yearly consumed in England, are small dried grapes, chiefly the produce of the Ionian Islands.

Superior Dutch Cheese.—Take sour loppered milk, skim off the cream, then set it over the fire in an iron pot —brass is poisonous. Let it remain until the curd rises, which will be when the whey is scalding hot at the bottom of the pot; there is a difference in the heat of the whey at top and bottom. Skim the curd into a basket, which is best; let it remain six or eight hours to drain, then break the curd (on a table) as fine as possible; after which put the curd lightly in a stone jar, salting it to taste. Let it remain in the jar, stirring it twice a day with a wooden spoon or round stick, keep it loose and light, until it becomes palatable to the taste of the maker. The cheese acquires a disagreeable flavor if kept too long in the jar. Make the cheese into small balls, and set them in a cellar. It should not be eaten the first few days, and is best flavored from one week to two weeks old.

Am. Agriculturist. An Orange County Lady.

Remedy for Cold Feet.—Dip or plunge the feet into a basin or bucket of cold water; immediately take them out, and rub till they are thoroughly dry; or if snow is handy, rub them with snow. Do this two or three times a week, and in a short time it will be so agreeable that you will use the snow or water almost daily, and never have a cold foot, let the water be ever so cold. *This is a law of nature.* Wear the boots so large that the toes can easily move and expand themselves, and you may go without stockings. The feet will get used to it, like the face and hands, and stand the weather without a covering;—yea, let me ask, why not the feet get used to the weather as well as the face, without a covering except the boots—which is, and always will be, covering enough.—*Exch. Paper.*

[We don't know but there may be philosophy in these suggestions—but precious few, we think, will be inclined to adopt all of them in practice.]

Carrotts.—Mr. Henry Weston, of Rensselær, Indiana, says:—"Are you aware that carrots may be left, like parsnips, through the winter with impunity? They seem to undergo no material change. I think it a very important fact; for they may be left in the ground as they grow, and after turneps are consumed in spring, they will be found admirable in aid of the young grass. I mention it, supposing the fact may possibly have escaped your observation; knowing that in N. Y. carrots are always buried or housed in fall."—*Albany Cultivator.*

The Elder.—*Sambucus nigra.*—This tree is a native of Great Britain. It grows with such rapidity, that it will sometimes make shoots of ten feet in length in one season. A very agreeable and sedative wine is fermented from the berries, and forms a large addition to the poor man's comforts. Every part of the tree furnishes a recipe to the village herb doctor, and many highly useful ones to the regular physician.

Dampness in Brick Walls.—In answer to an inquiry heretofore published in the Cultivator, Mr. D. Tomlinson says:—"I have no doubt that if *hard burnt bricks*, such as are used for paving side-walks in our streets, and are water-proof, are laid on the outside course, in mortar made of water-proof lime, they would not absorb the rain and become wet. All walls, even wood, exposed to severe frost, in very cold weather, will become wet on sudden changes to warm south wind, by condensation of the moisture in the air, they being colder than the air in contact. In the city of New York some brick houses, whose gable end is exposed to the N. E. rains, have been covered with weather-boards, to prevent the rain from falling on the brick walls. Some of the cellars in Pearl and Water streets in that city, are flooded by the high tides. The corner store, on the east side of John street, at the head of Burling Slip, I have observed to be lined, both sides and floor, with boards, calked with okum, and covered over with pitch, to exclude the tide. Hard burnt, water-proof bricks, laid in mortar of water-proof lime, would have been much more durable, and would shut out water."—*Albany Cultivator.*

Benefit of Mixing Soils.—*Mr. Editor*—I was gratified with the communication of L. Bartlett, Esq., on Sulphuretted Hydrogen, in the Farmer of the 3d inst. There is no doubt but *any* mixture of soils, or *any soil* from a considerable depth brought to the surface, will act efficiently as manure, and in many cases very powerfully. Some 16 years since, I built a house, and the earth from the cellar was used for grading. The bottom dirt, which of course came on top, was a fatty blue clay, with a strong sulphur smell. At the east end it was proposed to have a garden, and I intended to haul on a covering of other earth, but other business prevented, and it was planted with cucumbers, squashes, &c., which, much to my surprise, exceeded every thing else in the garden, and for the three years I occupied it, it maintained its superiority.

A few years since, while walking in the lower yard of the Maine State Prison, I observed a patch of corn, cucumbers, &c., growing so very rank as to induce me to ask the warden what was used for manure. He said, "Nothing—they were planted on earth dug from the bottom of the quarry by some of the convicts, and nothing else was put on them." This was a light yellow loam, lying between the joints of the lime-rock, and brought from a depth of 50 or more feet, and did not look as if any thing would grow on it.

I have within a few years fertilized a mere clay bank, by bringing on soil from the road-side; and *any* mixture of soils of different qualities, so far as my experience extends, will improve the crops equal always to the expense incurred, and often much more. B.

Kennebec Co., Me. *N. E. Farmer.*

Rye.—R. L. Pell, Esq., Pelham, Ulster Co., says:—"I raised a crop of rye (secale cereale) last season, weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, in the following manner: On the 1st of September, the grain was placed in a vat of water, mixed with salt of a sufficient consistency to float an egg, and the light seeds were taken off with a skimmer. After the grain had remained in the brine ten minutes, it was drained through a sieve, mixed with *lime, charcoal dust, poudrette* and *ashes*, in equal quantities, and immediately sown at the rate of three bushels to the acre on a clover ley which had been well ploughed and harrowed; the crop was cut in the milk on the 11th of July, and housed on the 18th. If left until dead ripe, a rain of three days continuance will cause it to sprout; and if sown when the ground is filled with moisture, nine times out of ten it will rot."

Value of Straw.—Mr. Pell further says:—"Farmers should on no account part with their *wheat* or *rye straw*, as fields may for years be kept in heart, by merely returning the *straw* to them; it contains all the substances requisite for a succeeding crop of grain. By Sprengel's analysis, 1,000 lbs. of wheat, leaves 11.77 lbs., and the same quantity of wheat straw leaves 35.18 lbs. of ash; of the straw ash, 28.70 lbs. are silica, without which substance, it is impossible to grow either wheat or rye. In 1,000 lbs. of rye, there is 10½ lbs., and of the straw, 28 lbs. of ash; 22.97 lbs. of which is silica, showing plainly that the agriculturist may sell the grain, but on no account the straw, which contains by said analysis, *chlorine, phosphoric acid, potash, lime, sulphuric acid, silica, alumnia*, with a small portion of *iron, magnesia* and *soda*."—*Alb. Cultivator.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

[Every Man his own Cattle Doctor, containg the causes, symptoms and treatment of all the diseases incident to oxen, sheep, and swine; and a sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of neat cattle. By Francis Clater, edited, revised and almost re-written by William Youatt, Author of the Horse, &c. With numerous additions on the use of oxen and the improvement in the breed of sheep, &c. By John S. Skinner, assistant Post Master General. With numerous cuts and illustrations, Philadelphia. Lea & Blanchard. 1844.]

A very neat octavo volume, of 251 pages, with the above title has been sent us by our friend Colonel Hickman, Bookseller of this city. As its title would import, it is a most valuable work, and should be in the hands of every American Farmer; and we feel proud in saying, that the value of the work has been greatly enhanced by the contributions of Mr. Skinner. In the selection of his subjects, he has judiciously taken two of the very first importance to the well-being and prosperity of the Agricultural public; for in our view nothing can be more so, than the use of oxen, and the improvement of sheep. As to the use of oxen instead of horses, in many of the labors of the farm, as a means of economy, there can be no doubt, for no one yet substituted a well trained yoke of oxen for a span of horses, that ever found cause to regret the change. With respect to sheep, there is no department of husbandry which needs improvement more, nor none that will repay better for the labor and expense attending such an enterprise. Wool is a staple of immense value at the present time as a product of the nation; equal, we should think, to from thirty to forty millions of dollars a year, and may be made more so, as the increasing demand for it by the manufacturers justifies the belief that in a few years, twice the quantity will be needed. With, then, a present steady and remunerating market for the article, and a prospect of increase and improvement, surely it behooves the farmers to lend their energies not only to the increase of their flocks, but to their *improvement* also, as the sheep which bears *good wool* is as easily and cheaply raised, as one that produces an inferior article, whereas the profit on the staple is greatly in favor of the former.

We congratulate our agricultural brethren throughout the Union, that our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Skinner, has had a hand in the preparation of this work, as his high order of talents, and devotion to the pursuits of husbandry, qualify him to give to the public not noly a standard work, but one particularly needed by the necessities of the farming community. *Clater* and *Youatt* are names treasured by the farming communities of Europe as household-gods; nor does that of *Skinner* deserve to be less esteemed in America, where every farmer, who may at all be conversant with agricultural literature, do know that he gave the first impetus to improvement, and has, by his enlightened, untiring devotion to all that belongs to American husbandry, done more to advance its real welfare than any other American writer living or dead. He established the American Farmer, the first Agricultural paper in our country, and from that day to this has given the best energies of his capacious mind to the enlightenment of the public upon matters connected with the science of Agriculture. We have always cherished him as a *benefactor* to his country—for none are more entitled to the appellation of being considered such, than he who labors to promote the prosperity of the first of all human callings.

In conclusion, we commend the book to every farmer and planter, and trust it may find a place in every homestead throughout our land—nay more, that all who may buy it may read and study it well.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

The Farmer's Visiter gives the following account of a large yield of corn grown in the District of Columbia, which shows that even an indifferent soil may be made by manure to send forth abundance of the fruits of the earth. The quantity of manure used was to be sure heavy, but when the difference in the price of the labor of cultivating but 4 acres, instead of twenty is considered, the account of cost will be pretty nearly balanced, without taking into consideration the difference in the value of the land after the crop was grown:

"The capacity of the soil in and about the city of Washington is demonstrated in an experiment of Mr. Hickey, a Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, who resides about two miles from the Capitol, near the turnpike road leading to Bladensburg. Mr. H. has a family of slaves by whom, overlooked by an Irishman, his labor is performed. The last year, instead of pursuing the old practice and going over some twenty acres to be planted in Indian corn producing at the rate of two to three barrels to the acre, he prepared and planted only four acres. This land he manured at the rate of about 120 small horse cart loads to the acre, ploughing the ground more than once until it was well pulverized. The ground was furrowed in rows at four feet distance, and the hills in the rows were suffered to stand two feet apart with three stalks in a hill. A practical farmer of the neighborhood is of opinion that the crop would have been larger if there had been two instead of three blades in a hill. The corn in Maryland is of much higher and larger growth than the New England corn, and requires a less number of blades and a greater distance to the hills. In the lighter lands they have only a single blade to the hill, and the hills four feet distant—in the better lands two blades at the same distance. Mr. Hickey's field was three blades at only two feet one way and four feet the other. Had not the season been peculiarly favorable for corn, Mr. H. now thinks his crop would have been a failure from the too great number and contiguity of the blades. But his crop turned out to be an uncommon one—22½ barrels of shelled corn, (five bushels to the barrel,) on one acre, and 20 barrels to the acre on the three other acres—making his whole crop 412½ bushels.

The largest producing acre was upon a young apple orchard, which had but now commenced bearing, and produced besides the corn with the growth of the trees about ten bushels of choice apples. It may be readily perceived that the four acres of ground is now in a condition to produce double and perhaps treble crops without further manuring from three to five years. How great must be the gain of capital and labor expended on such improved cultivation."

A GOOD PLAN OF MAKING MANURE.—A writer in the Soutern Planter recommends the following plan of making manure, of which we highly approve:

"Have a pit thirty or forty feet square and 2 or 3 feet deep, with a good bank around it.—In this pit let the materials, viz: Oak leaves, pine tags, earth, &c. be put in suitable layers; on which throw all the slop water, soapsuds, yard sweepings, as ley, contents of chambers, and in short every thing that can be conveniently got together. It may be at any convenient distance from the kitchen, so that the slop water, soap-suds &c., may be conducted to it by a trough. Be sure that no water gets into it in any other way. If at any time, it should become offensive, start your teams immediately and cover it over with *sand* or earth sufficient to prevent the escape of any effluvia."

We say we approve of this plan of making manure; but we think it might be improved by sowing plaster over each layer of the materials of which it is composed, and occasionally, say at intervals of two or three weeks, sowing it over the surface, by which means all unpleasant smells would be avoided, and the enriching gases saved to fatten the land. Any pit which may be made for the purpose should be protected from the weather.

A correspondent at Columbia, S. Carolina, asks us these questions:

Question 1.—How will it answer to mix poudrette, plaster and ashes for corn, and in what proportions as a top dressing?

Answer.—It will answer well. To the quantity of poudrette recommended per acre, add *one* bushel of plaster and *five* of ashes, and let the whole be harrowed in.

Question 2.—Will it be too late to use it as a manure for corn when waist high?

Answer.—It will *not* be too late up to the period of the formation of the *ear;* even as late as that the happiest effects will result from the application.

Question 3.—May they (the mixture) be applied in either dry or wet weather?

Answer.—If applied in dry weather, the operation should be performed in early morn while the dew is still on the ground, so as to prevent loss by blowing away, and be harrowed in immediately. It matters not whether the weather be dry or wet, provided the harrow follows the sower of the mixture, to bury it by a light harrowing as soon as sown.

For the American Farmer.

AMERICAN APPLES.

The Northern and Eastern papers are frequently urging farmers to plant orchards, and among other inducements are holding out the demand for apples and consequent exportation to Europe. The apples from the U. S. are far superior to those of England, and are retailed in London at 6d. a piece. They are considered by the medical faculty as very healthy, and are recommended by them to convalescents. Dr. Dick of Edinburgh in his late popular and valuable treatise entitled "Derangements, primary and reflex of the organs of Digestion," a work which ought to be in the hands of every dyspeptic, says in page 211, where he is strongly recommending herbaceous aliment, "*a ripe American apple*, well masticated, has been employed by me as an auxiliary and occasionally as a principal, in the treatment of the irritative and hyperœmic forms of gastric derangement." "*A ripe American apple*, or two or three dozen of grapes, or two or three oranges, or part of a pomegranate, taken at these times, act as valuable reducents of the *chalews, douleur, rougeur, tumeur* of the gastric mucous membrane." These four conditions are, as Broussaes justly remarks, the essential ones of all inflammation. JAMES BOYLE.

Annapolis.

From the Albany Cultivator.

BLIGHT IN THE PEAR TREE.

The blight in the pear tree is produced from one of two causes, or from both. 1st. The cultivation of the tree after a set of organs have been established and matured for the production of fruit, and in situations where manure cannot be applied, it may be for the want of the necessary pabulum for the support of its organism and for fruit.—2d. For want of protection to the roots, from sudden changes of temperature.

To prevent this disease, it is necessary to cease cultivating the ground the trees occupy, after they commence bearing fruit, and cultivate the tree by top-dressings of manure, to be applied in the fall of the year, and by covering the surface of the ground with straw, litter, tan, or any other matter that will protect the roots, or rather the ground in which they run, from sudden rise or fall of temperature. If the soil is destitute of iron, this mineral should be added to it. I mention the iron, from various observations made where it has been of vast importance in restoring to health diseased pear trees, and from observing that pear trees grow vigorously and live almost entirely exempt from disease, upon soils containing iron, provided the trees are not injured by cultivation after they have perfected a set of vessels for the formation of fruit, or, in other words, after they commence bearing full crops of fruit; but the iron alone is no preventive, but seems to form an important ingredient to this tree. In no case should the ground be disturbed by ploughing or digging after the tree commences to bear fruit.

Writers upon orchards tell us that certain kinds of pears are not worth cultivating on account of disease; but at the same time, admit that trees of these kinds are still in existence, and continue to produce good fruit, and are to be found in cities; and in situations, I strongly suspect, where the ground around them is not cultivated; and where their roots are protected by brick pavement, or by something else, from sudden change of temperature.

A protective covering to the roots is not only of advantage to the pear tree, but to most if not all other trees we cultivate on our farms; and for the want of it may be

attributed many of the diseases they are subject to. Upon a good soil, the peach tree is rarely if ever infested with worms, if the roots to their extremities are placed in a situation where the temperature of the earth about them is gradually raised and diminished by the many sudden changes of weather in our climate. I have five trees thus situated, about which a worm has never appeared, altho' my orchard has furnished them in thousands, as also a nursery I have kept for the purpose of inquiring into their habits; still these five trees remain untouched by worms.

Nature's plan is to protect the roots of the plants, either by shade from the green foliage, or by decayed and decaying vegetable matter, and by both. A tree standing alone, and not near other trees, and without artificial aid, grows but slowly till the ground becomes covered with decayed vegetable matter, and its branches extend sufficiently to produce a shading to the ground occupied by its main roots. Our forests are affected by the timber being thinned out and the undergrowth kept down; the trees become diseased; worms make inroads upon their branches, and a slow decay takes place, and the woodland next adjoining, left undisturbed by man, continues in fine health and as vigorous as ever in growth. Now if nature produces her work best in this way, (and that she does, every man of attentive observation can see,) we certainly ought to follow her example. Then let us plough, hue and dig, but ever bear in mind that our business is to aid nature in her products, and that too much ploughing, digging, and hoeing about plants, is injurious, by preventing nature from performing her work, or by undoing what she has already made an effort to do, and is in the continuance of doing.

With much respect, LITTLETON PHYSICK.

The following communication from Professor *Dana* will be read with interest:

LIEBIG'S REMARKS ON SAUSSURE'S EXPERIMENTS ON THE ABSORPTION AND ASSIMILATION OF HUMUS BY PLANTS.

Liebig observes that the plant in Saussure's first experiment, "had not taken up a corresponding quantity of humus for each part of carbonate of potash." The solution of humus contained at the beginning of the experiment, 70 parts of humic carbonate of potash, composed of 52 parts carbonate of potash, and of 18 of humus.—At the end of the experiment "there remained 9 humus, 11 carbonate potash, consequently it had absorbed 9 humus, and 41 carbonate potash." "Now," continues L, "the plant ought to have absorbed 14 parts of humus with 41 of carbonate of potash; with 11 of carbonate of potash, only 4 parts of humus should have remained. It is, therefore, evident, that a separation of the potassa from the dissolved brown substance took place, which must have been produced by the roots of the plant; they had taken up the salt of potash, and left the humus in the remaining liquid."

On the second experiment of Saussure, Leibig remarks, that the liquid, contrary to that of the first, was deeper colored at the end, than at the beginning. "The fluid contained $\frac{1}{1000}$ of humic carbonate of potash," yet, with this excessive dilution, "the coloring substance did not pass over in equivalent proportion with the potash into the plant, but was left behind."

In the third experiment, the reader will have observed that a solution of extract of mould, without a plant, was placed beside that containing a plant; also that the liquor of the first, gave at the end of the experiment, 0.6006 of a grain of residue, while the last afforded 0 5082. The *disappearance* of humus, therefore, L. does not question. He admits that, and also the experiments of Saussure proving the evolution of carbonic acid from moistened humus, or its alkaline solution, and then remarks on the first experiment of Saussure, that "it remains perfectly undecided under what form the 9 parts of humus, which had disappeared, had been taken up." On this point he adopts, or rather advances, a two-fold explanation, at one time referring it to carbonic acid, and at another, to the salts of mould. "This aqueous extract of mould contained, however, according to the examination of De Saussure, nitrate of potash and soda, as well as chloride of potassium and chloride of calcium; substances which are very easily absorbed by the roots of plants. It is evident that these soluble salts passed into the plant in a manner precisely similar to the absorption of the carbonate of potash, described in the previous experiment; and the diminution of weight, which the soluble component parts of the fluid (in which the plant vegetated) sustained, finds, in this circumstance, a perfectly satisfactory explanation."

If the reader recurs to the question asked by L. in his "summary," why Saussure had taken no account of the influence of the atmosphere, &c., he will see that Liebig leans to the opinion that the humus has disappeared only as carbonic acid. It will be remembered that one of the three circumstances pointed out by Saussure in his 3d experiment, was, that the comparing solution of mould became turbid. On this point Liebig remarks: "In the test fluid a change was produced, as De Saussure states, by action of air. It became turbid, whilst the fluid in which the plants vegetated, remained clear. It was necessary, as a matter of course, that the latter should undergo a similar change, since the air was not excluded from the vessel; but, in consequence of the presence of the plant, this occurred in another way. The action of air, on the extractive of mould dissolved in water, is limited by the absorption of oxygen; carbonic acid is formed, which remains dissolved in the solution, and a brown or black deposit of the oxydated humus, as it is called, is generated. The formation of carbonic acid and this deposit go on independently of each other; but in the fluid which contains the roots, the carbonic acid formed is perpetually removed. It cannot contain either free carbonic acid or free oxygen, simply because both are absorbed. In the latter arrangement, then, all the conditions are present for allowing the air to act continually on the organic matter contained therein."

Here, again, we find Liebig ascribing the disappearance of the humus to the formation and absorption of carbonic acid. If he so thinks, the only question at issue is, the assimilation of the disappeared humus. On Liebig's view, this can no longer be a question. The fundamental of his doctrine is, the assimilation by plants of the carbon or carbonic acid. This last is the only source of the carbon of plants, says Liebig. On this question of assimilation, we will present the views of Saussure in your next paper—remarking now on some assertions of L. above quoted.

1st. It has always appeared singular that Liebig has never offered experimental proof of the soundness of his own views of the action of mould. We have now his reason: he believes all Saussure's experiments incapable of a definite result. If, then, the amount of *humus* absorbed by roots cannot be ascertained, neither can the amount of carbonic acid so absorbed, be defined. L.'s reasoning is, therefore, equally conclusive against his own views, so far as the roots are concerned.

2d. Liebig states in his Agricultural Chemistry, third Cambridge edition, pp. 65, 67—"Each new radicle fibril which a plant acquires, may be regarded as constituting at the same time a mouth, lung, and a stomach. The roots perform the function of the leaves, from the first moment of their formation. A plant gains another mouth and stomach with every new fibre of root." This doctrine is decided. It is explicit. Consequently, the amount of carbon absorbed, either as carbonic acid or as humus, by the roots, must be dependent on the developement of the plant. What reason, then, has L. to assert that a growing plant will absorb in 100 days the same proportional quantity it has in 14? His own doctrine teaches us to expect a different and increasing quantity.

3d. The assertion that humus is insoluble in water, because our springs and brooks are colorless, is refuted by common and every-day observation. The most casual observer sees brooks and rivers deeply colored by vegetable matter. Rain-water is highly charged with it. In these cases it exists dissolved. The most colorless water, always holds dissolved in it organic matter in some shape, in some form of humus or mould. All natural waters have this common character. It cannot be gainsaid. No argument, then, can be reasonably drawn from this source, against the doctrine of Saussure.

Lowell, April 18, 1844. S. L. D.

PREPARATION OF CLOVER SEED.

We have received two communications from Joseph Warbasse, of Newtown, Sussex county, New Jersey, on the preparation of clover seed for sowing, by which the writer calculates he makes the saving of one half the seed required. This is a matter of no little consideration at the present price of seed.—Mr. Warbasse's process seems to be predicated on the assumed fact, that ordinarily more than one half of the seed sown does not germinate, either from the want of moisture to swell it, or of gypsum, the presence of which he considers essential to stimulate the germinating principle. Mr. W. is probably right in stating, that one half the cloverseed sown does not come up; and he is strengthened in his supposition that much of it remains dormant in the soil by the fact he states, and which is of common notoriety, that plaster sown upon light lands, will bring in clover where no seed is sown at the time. Mr. Warbasse's remedy for the evil is, to saturate and swell the seed thoroughly in soft water, to which a small quantity of salt is added, and after it has become well saturated, to coat it with gypsum, &c., the effects of which seem to be to prevent the escape of moisture which the seed has imbibed, and thus its germination and growth. Such seems to be the philosophy upon which Mr. W.'s practice is founded. We give the process of preparing the seed in his own words:

"The seed is to be made thoroughly wet with a strong pickle from your pork cask, so as to wet the floor; then let it remain as a heap one day, it being thus made larger in each grain. In cold weather, warm your pickle and give it an additional salting next day. Spread it about one or more inches thick on a dry floor, and in a few days a crust of salt will be found on each grain, again enlarging it; when you wish to sow it, the weather being calm, moisten it with more salt pickle; spread it over a floor, and put on it about three quarts or more of plaster to a half bushel of seed; mix it well; the plaster will adhere to the crust of salt on each grain, still further enlarging it, and thus you have in nearly one bushel out of half a bushel of seed. Keep it moist in a cellar until you sow it, and take no more seed in your fingers but rather less than in the old way, making longer steps while sowing, and go over the eight-pace land three times. I have thus sowed twelve acres or more with one bushel of seed, and all in good condition.

For want of plaster, strong dry ashes may be used, not over moist; but as I have not fully tested the advantages of this method, I shall leave it as it is."—*Yankee Farmer.*

POTATO CULTIVATION.

"Last spring Mr. Whitney broke up a piece of green sward, harrowed it thoroughly, carted upon it manure from the yard, at the rate of thirty-two loads to the acre, cross ploughed it, harrowed it again, and planted it in the usual manner in hills. At the proper season, after ploughing between the rows, the piece was well hoed, which operation in due season was repeated. In the fall he dug from this piece, at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre, which for this year, on account of the rust, was considered a great yield.

"By the side of this piece, on precisely the same quality of soil, manure from the yard was carted and spread, at the same rate of thirty-two loads to the acre; the sward was then carefully turned over, and the furrows were laid flat with the roller. Between every other furrow, where they came together, (that is, between the first and second, and between the third and fourth, and so on,) holes two feet apart, were made with a sharpened stick, about three inches deep, large enough to receive the seed. Into each hole one piece of potato was put, and the holes filled up with mellow soil, even with the general surface of the field. There was no further labor bestowed upon the crop till the digging, when the quantity produced was a little over four hundred bushels to the acre.

"Both pieces were planted with the same variety of seed, mostly the common white, and also within the same week. The latter piece, however, came forward earlier, grew more luxuriantly, and soon completely covered the ground; and although never hoed, not a weed was to be seen in it. Before digging, the field had the appearance of having been well hoed, the potatoes having raised up the ground above them."—*Farmers' Monthly Visiter.*

LARGE TURNIPS.

I noticed in your October Visiter a notice of a large potato which you raised that weighed two pounds and six ounces. We have raised this year four turnips which together weighed 19½ pounds, which is a little less than five pounds a piece. These turnips were self-sown in compost manure in a potato field, and they had all the season to grow. They were of the flat red top variety.

Yours truly, L. DURAND.

Derby, Conn., Feb. 14, 1844. *Monthly Visiter.*

GUANO—The publisher of the "American Farmer" informs those who have recently been disappointed in obtaining this article, that they can now be supplied, a vessel having just arrived with 400 bags. $5½ per 100 lbs.

Apple—*Pyrus Malus.*—The apple is the most durable of fruits, and flourishes in all northern latitudes. It is a close attendant upon civilization, and by a long course of ingenious cultivation, has been divided into twelve hundred varieties. France, till very recently, taking the precedence of England in all matters of mind, has the honor of having originated most of the varieties, and hence the names of the different sorts of apples are chiefly derived from the French. In the reign of Charles 1, apple-orchards were first planted in Herefordshire, by Lord Scudamore; and now they are found in every garden and hedgerow in that county.—They thrive so abundantly in the western counties, that Devon, Somerset, Worcester, and Hereford, almost exclusively engross the manufacture of cider. The crop, however, is a precarious one, and requires great practical skill and local knowledge to turn it to profitable account. More than twenty thousand bushels of American and French apples are annually exported to England.

The Pear—*Pyrus communis.*—It is believed that the Romans first introduced the pear into England. Being a very luxuriant fruit, it has always been paid great attention, and was carefully cultivated by the monks. As in the case of the apple, the French have also the honor of originating the best varieties of the pear. At present nearly seven hundred sorts are enumerated. The tree is very hardy, and many a venerable specimen is still to be found, rearing its time-colored trunk amid the ruins of the chapter-houses and cloisters of departed priests.—Perry is the product of the pear.

The Quince—*Cydoata vulgaris.*—The quince was first propagated in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a handsome, but not a very healthy fruit, and is there raised more for giving variety to the palling superfluities of the rich man's table, but in our own country for many other purposes. In the reign of Elizabeth, they had become common in the gardens of the nobility, and are now extensively grown in the south of France, for the manufacture of marmalade. Cultivation has produced eight varieties.

The Plum—*Prunus domestica.*—The plum is a native of Asia, but is now plentiful all over Europe. In obedience to that improvable principle which all vegetables possess, it has rewarded the patient labors of the gardener, by presenting him with nearly three hundred luscious varieties. The Orleans Plum is a proud monument of the early greatness of France; and most of the other sorts are bright witnesses of her beneficent labors. The prunes, or "pruants," as they are corruptly pronounced, are dried French plums, and are largely imported.

The Walnut.—*Juglans regia.*—The walnut tree is one of the finest ornaments of a farm, and is as useful as beautiful. The ripe nuts, as all those who love "wine and walnuts" can tell, are an agreeable fruit; and the green nuts, pickled, add a rich gusto to that favorite dish—a beefsteak. A fine oil is also extracted from them. The walnut is believed to be a native of Persia, and has been common in England since the Roman conquest.

The Chestnut—*Custanea vesca.*—Chestnuts are very farinaceous, and are capable of being manufactured into bread. On the continent of Europe a light pastry is made from them. The Romans—of whom it has been said, that they adopted every useful art or product of the countries they conquered, and a higher eulogium was never pronounced on any nation—these unprejudiced heroes first brought the chestnut into Europe.

The Hazel Nut—*Corylus avellana.*—The hazel is a native of Britain; but, like the pigeon, the horse, and every other thing which has been found serviceable to man, it has shot forth, under his stimulating care, into large and durable varieties. The filbert, the cluster-nut, and many others, are the honors which surmount the sweat-wreathed brows of our ancestors, and proclaim to all the world, that, by virtue of his immortal principle, man has not held an *unfruitful* dominion over the vegetable empire, and that the world is so contrived, that well directed industry cannot be exerted without large and profitable results.

The Melon—*Cucumis melo.*—This delicious fruit is usually understood to be a native of Central Asia. The Romans are exceedingly fond of it, and used forcing-stoves for its cultivation. Its introduction into England is unknown; but its regular cultivation has been recorded since the time of Elizabeth. The melon is difficult of digestion, and is in many other respects an unhealthy fruit. The colors of many of them are gorgeous beyond description, and would amply repay a close inspection. Nearly eighty varieties are cultivated.

The Cucumber—*Cucumis sativa.*—The cucumber, like the melon and other members of the gourd family, is chiefly a native of the burning countries of the East, where, by a kind arrangement of Providence, it serves, by its fragrant juiciness, to correct the inflammatory thirst of the parched inhabitants. It has been produced in England from the earliest periods, but was not subjected to regular cultivation till the time of Elizabeth; many varieties have been the result.

The Peach and Nectarine—*Amygdalus Persica.*—Of the peach, independently of minor differences, there are two distinct varieties, the peach and nectarine: the former with a downy coat, and the latter with a smooth one. The identity of these two varieties has been well ascertained, the difference originating by culture. The peach is a native of the tropical regions; and was brought from Persia into Europe by the Romans. It was first cultivated in England during the reign of Henry VIII; and under the improving care of the horticulturist has, at the present day, reached the number of two hundred varieties. This favorite fruit thrives abundantly in our own country.

The Apricot—*Prunus Armeniaca.*—The apricot is a native of Persia, where it is called the "seed of the sun." It has steadily followed the steps of civilization, and is abundantly found over all the various regions of the northern hemisphere. Woolf, the gardener to Henry VIII., a man whose wonderful exertions in the improvement and introduction of fruits entitle him to imperishable gratitude, first carried the apricot to England in 1524. Many varieties woo the capricious appetite.

Lime as Manure.—There are considerable portions of our country where the application of lime for agricultural purposes has not yet been introduced. When it can be had at reasonable rates, we are satisfied it is in almost all cases a profitable application as a manure. The result of so many and well weighed careful experiments would seem to have put its manifest utility beyond any question.

In almost all soils where lime does not naturally exist, either as pulverized rock, shells, or marl, its application is attended with decided advantage. It may be used at the rate of fifty to one hundred and fifty bushels per acre the first year, and twenty to thirty bushels per acre every three to five years after, according to the circumstances of the land, the kind of crops, and rotation.

Lime should be applied by dumping it in small heaps, and allowing it to slack to a fine powder by the air, or by throwing water upon it if convenient, and then as soon as this is accomplished, spread it broad-cast upon the land.

Besides its effect on manures, lime produces a most beneficial influence on many soils. Some of these contain deleterious substances, such as vegetable acids, the salts of iron and manganese, &c. The lime, when brought into contact with these, at once combines with the acids, and converts what was positively injurious to vegetation, into what is positively beneficial to it. The same effect is produced in peat soils which are saturated with tannin and gallic acids. These it combines with, and not only renders innocuous, but converts into a substance highly favorable to vegetation. On sandy soils it is very useful by rendering them more compact, retaining the manures, and attracting moisture; while on clay soils it partially breaks up their adhesiveness by insinuating its particles between the alumina, and there, undergoing various chemical combinations, it tends to make it more porous.—*American Agriculturist.*

Broom Corn.—Messrs. Editors:—Some years since, being on a visit to a friend, in the interior of York county, in this State, I was shown among other things, a patch of *broom corn*, the growth of which struck me as remarkable. Many of the plants were six feet in height, although they had not yet attained their *maximum* growth, and were standing in a situation in which they had to contend with the several disadvantages of poor soil, want of moisture and the shade of a row of trees during two thirds of the day.

In a letter recently received from a person in Hadley, Massachusetts, it is stated that in that town alone the value of this crop is estimated at $175,000 annually; and that in Northampton, upwards of 1,300 acres are supposed to be cultivated, producing "*brush*" to the amount of $100,000! Now it seems to me Messrs. Editors, that, making all suitable allowances for diversity of soil and climate, the Broom corn might here be a profitable article to cultivate, particularly on our warm and light lands, and where there would generally be little danger from *frost*, and where the crop would not be likely to be injured by drought.

Aston, Jr.

Baldwin, April 10, 1844. [*Bos. Cult.*

Strawberries will be in bloom in a few days, and I would recommend persons then to examine their beds. The Staminate (male blossoms) will be found to be larger than the pistillate (female) ones. The stamens (the male organs) can be seen with their yellow heads, at the distance of ten feet, one fifth of an inch large, and almost hiding the pistils (female organs) from view. In the female blossom the male organs can only be discovered by a close inspection of the plant. In some varieties, the male will produce some fruit;—and in a few varieties two thirds of a crop. But where productive the fruit is always *small* and a part of the berries *ill-formed.* I would recommend persons to set marks by a few of each kind, and a few days will convince them. A female blossom, where there is a male of the same species near, never fails to bear a fruit unless killed by a late frost. The white and monthly strawberry have both the male and female organs perfect in the same blossom.—I was surprised, when informed by Mr. Ernst that when in Boston, and speaking to Mr. Wilder of the Hudson Strawberry, he said he knew of none cultivated of that variety near Boston. It is of a large size, and superior for the table to Kean's Seedling, or any other variety I have seen. I can only account for its not being cultivated from the fact that its male organs are wholly defective in the one plant, and the female in the other. So much so, that an acre of either, separated, would not produce a single fruit.

N. Longworth.

[*Cincinnati Chronicle.*]

Precocious Heifer.—I some time since promised the editor of the Cabinet, to furnish for its pages an account of a heifer remarkable for precocity as a milker. On a recent inquiry of her owner, Joel H. Middleton, near this place, I am satisfied with the correctness of the following statement. She was calved in the Fifth month of 1841; in the Eighth month, 1842, being just fifteen months old, her udder was observed to be very much distended, and on being milked, upwards of two quarts of milk were obtained. She continued to yield about this quantity twice a day, for some months, when she was *dried up*, lest winter milking should injure her. About midsummer, 1843, she had her first calf.

This unusually early flow of milk, out of the ordinary course of nature, was most probably induced by occasional sucking of another calf reared with her, and running in the same pasture.

Sam'l Allinson, Jr.

Crosswick, N. J. [*Far. Cab.*

Large Pigs.

Messrs. Editors:—I have noticed with much pleasure, many communications from our farming brethren, published in Agricultural papers in various parts of the Union, expressing a laudable spirit of emulation among our farmers to excel in the more successful management of their farms and stock, and giving the most remarkable results of their experiments, which seems almost impossible to exceed. Amongst the best stories we have seen, we noticed particularly those in relation to the management of swine, which evidently show that our farmers can "go the whole hog" whenever they undertake, but we think the honor of raising the best shotes and realizing the greatest profit, at the least expense is due to Mr. and Mrs. *Ebenezer Steadman*, of Dunstable, Mass.

On the 12th of January 1843, Mr. Steadman purchased a small stunted sow, of a *non-descript* breed, for $4. In the spring the sow had four pigs, one of which died, the other three he raised. The sow and pigs were suffered to run together for about five months; they were fed on boiled potatoes, a few slops, and in the summer with a quantity of whey, three times a day. At the end of five months the sow and one shote were separated from the rest, and fattened for two months on boiled potatoes mashed, and mixed with a small quantity of meal; they were then slaughtered, the sow weighed 413 pounds, the shote, then only 194 days old, weighed 215 pounds. The remaining shotes were fed in the same manner, and were killed the first of January 1844, then about 270 days old, one of which weighed 361, the other 330 pounds. Thus, in a little more than eleven months, Mr. Steadman for his investment of $4, obtained 1319 pounds of pork, the most of which was sold in Tyngsborough, Mass., for 6 1-4 cts. per pound. Allowing it had been sold at that price he

would have received $82,43 cash, besides manufacturing manure enough for the farm to nearly pay the whole expense of keeping.

To close our article we will add, that although Mr. Steadman possesses but a small farm, yet, he has a better stock of cattle, a better dairy, raises a greater quantity of hay or grain to the acre, sells his produce for better prices, and makes more money than many farmers with three times as much land and double the amount of capital. Do our farmers wish to know how this happens? if so we will tell them, the whole secret lies in doing his work well, and his strict adherence to the trite old adages of "*taking time by the forelock*," and "*having a place for everything, and everything in its place.*"

Respectfully yours,

A. PIKE.

Watertown, April 2, 1844. [*Bos. Cult.*

THE FARMER.

BY "A TILLER OF THE GROUND."

Tune.—"Yankee doodle."

The farmer plows his acres up,
He plants his corn and *taters;*
He sows his onions, beets and carrots,
Cabbage and tomatoes.

Chorus.—Plow your furrows deep and wide,
Swing the scythe and cradle—
Wives and daughters ply the loom,
Cheese-press, churn and ladle.

'Tis now the merry month of May,
The birds they sing so sweetly;
Girls in the garden make their beds,
For poseys, oh! how neatly.

The boy he haws his oxen round,
He yells and puts his whacks on;
Old winter's gone to Nova Zembla,
Hope he wont come back soon.

When planting is done and June comes round,
We all must go to hoeing;
Long yellow days will make us sweat,
And fit the grass for mowing.

July has come—look up your scythes,
Have rakes and pitch-forks handy;
Then go to "Independence," and
Sing *Yankee doodle dandy.*

Put on your hay-racks, grease your wheels,
And put in every linch pin—
Hire temperance men, let whiskey boys
Drink whisky for a *livin.*

Hurrah, all hands both men and boys,
Now "make hay while the sun shines,"
Spread out and turn and rake and pitch,
The showers come *quickly* sometimes.

Then cut your wheat and oats and barley,
Rake and bind them neatly;
And shock or stook and stout them up,
And let them dry completely.

Now fall comes on with lots of work,
For all the men and boys too—
The farmer has hard work *enough*,
But then he has his *joys* too.

Now all must go to the cattle show,
The farmer's "field of glory;"
Hand in *true* "statements," and see who
Can tell the biggest story.

Take care old winter don't come back,
And catch you in the limbo's:
He never waits for lazy folks,
To mend their broken windows.

When all your stores are gathered in,
Your labor crowned with plenty;
Then pay your debts and feed the poor,
Thank God for what he's sent ye.

When winter covers up your fields,
And wheels no more can rattle;
Get up your wood and read your books,
Grow wise, and tend your cattle.

[*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.

JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 7.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a
Do. do. No.1,	7a	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	9½	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	7½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6¼a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	6¼a7	Do Western, 1,	a6¾
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do. 2,	5a5¾
Do. shoulders, "	4a4½	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6¼
Do. asst'd, West.	4¾	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	5a7	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	4½a5	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	3¾a4		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	9	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	31a
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3¼a4½
brown & yell'w	4¼a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	8½	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	7¼a7¾	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.62a
Do. City Mills,			5.00
Do. Susquehanna,			4 87a5.00
Rye, first			3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62
Do. per hhd.			11.75
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	1.13	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Pa red	1016a103	Clover seed, store	$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md	89a105	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	40a43	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35
" yellow Md.	45a46	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	62a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	27a28	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—perlb.			29a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6¾a7¾
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3¼a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

Cattle.—About 190 head beef cattle, at the scales, sold on Monday at prices ranging at 2.25a2.87½ per 100 lbs. on the hoof, according to quality, which is equal to 4.50a5,50 net.

Flour—Howard st. closed rather dull on Saturday—and on Monday a decline was submitted to, and sales of several hundred barrels good mixed brands have been effected at 4.62, at which the article is now offered. The receipt price is 4.50.

City Mills is held at 5.

A sale on Saturday, 600 bbls. of choice brand Susquehanna Flour at $5. Standard Flour is worth 4.87.

Sales of Rye Flour 3.12.

Grain—Very little Md. or Va. Wheat coming to market; we quote this description at 100 a108c for good to best reds—on Friday and Saturday last, sales of Penn. red to the extent of 30,000 bushels were made at 106a 109c principally at 106a108c. We also note a sale of 2100 bushels of very white wheat for fam. flour, on terms not transpired. It came from Union county, Pa. and is the handsomest parcel which has ever reached this market from that state. It is called the "white blue stem", a new kind of wheat raised in that section of country.—*American.*

☞ FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—*Just arrived*, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of *PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS*, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by

JAMES HUEY & CO.

mh 27 3t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,

Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

POTATOES

5000 BUSHELS MAINE MERCER Potatoes of superior quality, for family use and planting, For Sale, at No. 22, N. GAY STREET, between High and Front streets,—and EXCHANGE PLACE, between Commerce and Gay streets.

The quality of these Potatoes cannot be excelled, and their vegetative principle warranted to be uninjured, as there has been neither Quick Lime nor Salt put on them to prevent their sprouting.

For Sale by S. D. TONGE, Exchange Place.

ALSO—A few Hundred Bushels of "PINK EYE" Potatoes.

April 10 4t*

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl.

E. J. COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to.

feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞ Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot in Pratt street, Baltimore.

mh 13 tf

☞ Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,

Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Just received, our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Onion, Cucumber, Brocali, cauliflower, Beet, Mangle Wertzel, Ruta Baga, Raspberries, &c. It is a fact known to experienced gardeners, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparably better crops than canbe raised from seeds saved in this climate. This is particularly the case with Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

SAM'L AULT & SON,
may 1 4t* Corner Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT CORN MILL,—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

PRICES—Corn Crusher $30—Corn Mills $40. ap 29

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheayness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturess living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implemenrs at wholesele and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleasy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

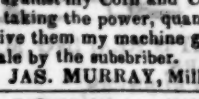
Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, jr., and all Machinests are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratice.

Patent Rights for sale by the subsbriber.

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

Pulverization.  *Decomposition.*

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

ap 17 tf

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Ap 22 Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to SAML. SANDS,
ap 9 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

☞*The subscriber expects a large supply of Poudrette in the course of this week.* *S. SANDS.*

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post paid. ap 3 3t

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned, (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land, especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay *twelve per cent. interest* on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Rosst's, 184 N. Gay st. mh 27 3t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feaders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.—FOR SALE

A few thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry, introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity, as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

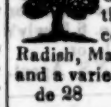
Orders for Plants of this delicious and productive species—THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH MAY BE RELIED ON—if left at No. 8, North street, within the next ten days, will be promptly executed at the following low prices,—viz:

100 Roots for $6.
1000 " " $50.

Carefully put up, and delivered in any part of the city.

JOHN GIBSON,
ap 10 1t Chesnut Hill.

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)



The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.

de 28 S. SANDS, American Farmer.

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer.

mh 20 3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROEVD

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishingto obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore
E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beache's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TRESS & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to marks.'

☞Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c.

ma 6 ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A fewpairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this offied. f 21